

EVENING BULLETIN

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C. G. BOCKUS, Business Manager of the BULLETIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, being first duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says: That the following is a TRUE and CORRECT statement of circulation for the week ending July 7th, 1905.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1905. P. H. BURNETTE, Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, County of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.

The visitors wouldn't have a real taste of Hawaii if they didn't come in contact with a little kick somewhere along the line.

Senator Newlands can find tremendous opportunities for national irrigation propositions should he have the time to look them up.

While making free use of the hangman's noose to quell rebels, the Czar of Russia might recall the use made of the guillotine in the French revolution.

Is that difference of opinion about things in Hawaii the cause for Secretary Atkinson's enthusiasm over putting homesteaders on the Makiki watershed?

If the Taft visitors will put the Volcano trip on their itinerary, they will realize that Hawaii is a good sight bigger place than a trip through town and to the Pali suggests.

The weather is not just what it should be. At the same time, it enables the visitors to see the Hawaiian summer at its worst, and cause them anxiety to come again to see it at its best.

Honolulu is pretty much of a place but in deference to our "other island" brethren who feel that Honolulu "hogs it all," the Taft party is reminded that Oahu is one of the smallest islands, in area, of the Hawaiian group.

Secretary Taft says: "No more Chinese." If that is to be the case, Hawaii hopes the Federal Government will go just a little out of it way in assisting Hawaii to obtain immigrants from the mainland or Europe. Those are the only sources left to draw upon.

It is highly interesting to learn, from San Francisco that Governor Carter has still another reason for resigning absolutely different from the reasons given previous to his departure. What a long list of explanations he will have to make should he decide after long deliberation that the President knows best.

These visitors can realize why Honolulu asks for improvement of its harbor when they contemplate how pleasant it would have been had they been forced to climb down the sides of the Manchuria off the harbor. They were specially favored on this trip by the ship coming into the harbor. Hawaii wants a harbor that will take them all in and lots of them.

FOR SALE

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Size of Each, 75x150

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FISHER, ABLES CO., Ltd

WHY HAWAII ASKS FOR THINGS

WE take it for granted that Secretary Taft and those with him realize that they are thrice welcome in Hawaii. Citizens of Honolulu have striven to make this manifest for the number of hours limited only by the sailing schedule which the party has itself established. During this brief stay it is to be hoped that the one hundred and four honored guests have become impressed with the fact that Hawaii is on the map and a real entity. Mr. Taft, of course, understands this. Experience has proved that not all the people of the Mainland think of the fact frequently enough, and, although as hosts we are at present playing a second part to the Philippines, the people of the Territory of Hawaii don't accept second place to any locality in the Pacific ocean when it comes to estimating relative importance to the National scheme, in peace or war.

Hawaii has its peculiarities. You have always heard that, if you have ever heard anything of the islands, it has the greatest sugar plantations in the world. It has a tremendously complex population. It has a record for dissension and speedy peace. Hawaii can become excited quicker over a little thing for a shorter time than most any place on earth. If it didn't possess this quality it would not be the progressive community that you see today.

Its people have a few unpleasant characteristics born of isolation and an interest in other people's business. They have a way of picking others to pieces which is sometimes interesting and sometimes not so edifying. If you have any friends in Hawaii you can probably secure a more searching dissection of them by asking most anyone in Hawaii that shares their acquaintance, than you ever obtained through a generation of "back-home" friendship. Hawaii is a small community and humanity is run through the sieve of criticism not always a respecter of persons.

If you get right down to the heart of immediate things, you will find that politically Hawaii has just had an election which stirred up a lot of strenuous life here, though you didn't hear of it on the Mainland. You will be reminded that the Territory is just inaugurating a system of County government, the first effort at local self-government the widely separated communities of the islands have ever enjoyed. You will speak of and others will refer to Honolulu as a city, but it never had and has not now a city government.

Previous to the first day of this month all the "government" of Hawaii was centered in the old Palace, now the Capitol building. This was a relic of old days. That is why, in the days of the revolutions, the crowd that had possession of the Palace and the building across the way became the whole government and ran the whole machinery.

You will also learn that Governor Carter announced on a recent day in June that he had resigned his office and called on the citizens of the Territory to choose his successor. The citizens have for the first time in the history of the islands been practically unanimous—if you could live here a week you would know how hard it has been for Hawaii to be unanimous on officials,—in the selection of his successor. This man is H. E. Cooper, whom the Republican organization has endorsed. The only thing in doubt is whether the Governor really meant what he said, or was merely running a bluff to develop the feeling of friendship that existed toward him. We leave it to you to decide whether such a bluff could be dignified. The people are in no hurry.

These are some of the things you have run across during your few hours' stay, and, if you have not met them already, you will before the steamer sails. They are a very few of the multitude of affairs, large and small, that

go to make up the daily life and occupy the thought of Hawaii.

VERTOPPING all these passing incidents, you will find that the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii are convinced that the welfare of the Nation, the development of its growing and magnificent destiny in the Pacific, demands from the National Government a greater measure of attention to the defense of these islands, the improvement of its harbors, that they may be a haven for the great fleets of increasing American commerce in time of peace as well as a safe port for our Navy in possible war.

Congressman Hepburn, who has spent some weeks in the islands, has made the remark,—or is said to have made it,—that he doesn't know any piece of land of the same area under the American flag that is more important to the American people and their future than these islands of Hawaii.

We of Hawaii feel satisfied that the gentlemen of the Taft party will be convinced of this or, if already convinced, more deeply impressed with the undeniable fact, as a result of their tour of the Pacific and their short stay here. If the Philippines is the skirmish line of our advancing power, the Hawaiian Islands is the first line of defense. There's no other way out of it. And the Panama Canal, to be completed in relatively few years, will only make the importance of these islands superlative where it may now be comparative.

American attention has been directed to the Orient, and this ocean, to which Hawaii holds the key, with renewed seriousness during the war that has brought the Japanese to the front as Russian conquerors and possible world-beaters.

The Spanish-American war caused our countrymen to begin to open their eyes and look around. The Russo-Japanese war suggests that they wake up. And Yankees are quick to accept a suggestion. If they were not, the Taft party would not be here today and headed to the Far East tomorrow.

Just bear in mind, in passing, that we have here, in a population of 150,000, over 60,000 of these world-beaters. If they are friendly, it is all right, of course. If a coolness should arise, you public men of the United States can understand why it is that the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii are urging you to provide ways and means by which Hawaii can secure a labor element that will not be a possible source of National danger in years to come. Think it over while crossing the Pacific and make up your minds whether it is not better for the American nation to aid in the diversification of labor in a growing Territory than it is to hold that Territory down to hard and fast rules that may promote the increase of outsiders who may one day be a possible source of danger.

ANOTHER CLEARANCE SALE!

THIS TIME IT'S PLAIN AND FIGURED WASH GOODS, that we are offering at prices that will clear them out with a rush.

These goods are divided into six lots, as follows: LOT No. 1. About 100 pieces of figured BATISTES, containing a great variety of colors and patterns.

Regular Price, 35c. per yd. Sale Price, 10¢ per yd. LOT No. 2. One lot of fine PERCALES, 32 inches wide, in white and navy blue with figures.

Regular Price, 8 yds for \$1. Sale Price, 12 yds for \$1. LOT No. 3. About 20 pieces of FOULARDINE, the cotton goods which looks, feels and makes up like a Foulard Silk.

Regular Price, 25c. per yd. Sale Price, 12 1/2¢ per yd. LOT No. 4. One lot of PLAIN COLORED LAWNS, containing plain BLACK BATISTES, plain PINK and RED PERSIAN LAWNS, etc.

Regular Price, 25c. per yd. Sale Price, 12 1/2¢ per yd. LOT No. 5. One lot of Men's Fine Shirts, white grounds, with small figures, stripes, etc., all late effects, 32 inches wide.

Regular Price, 25c per yd. Sale Price, 15¢ per yd. LOT No. 6. One lot of COTTON GREENADINES and SCOTCH SWISSES, in white grounds with black figures and plain blacks with openwork stripes and embroidered designs.

Regular Prices, 50c and 60c per yd. Sale Price, 25¢ per yd. This Sale begins MONDAY, JULY 17, at 8 o'clock. A few of the patterns can now be seen in our windows.

EHLERS GOOD GOODS

The flag is due to fly here many long years, but just consider these points as details in shaping a national policy. One thing is needed, and is not open to argument,—diversification of nationalities in the labor of this Territory. It is a part of your day's labor, as representatives of the people and guardians of the National destiny, to help us bring this about.

PERHAPS some of you will be surprised to see that Hawaii is "so much of a place" and Honolulu such a progressive, bustling community. Most all of them say that, and the majority mean it.

In this connection, remember that never in the history of the country has the United States gained by conquest or purchase such a well-developed Territory as dropped into its hands when Hawaii was annexed. Hawaii did not have any local self-government, any towns, counties, or cities as they are organized on the Mainland,—this has been the Bulletin's hobby, by the way, and we have advanced to the county organization,—but Hawaii had an organized central government, such as it was, and it added to the United States a Territory possessing \$124,699,541 of taxable property. It added a commerce that places Hawaii tenth on the list of American customs districts of greatest importance. It gave to our country one of the greatest harbors in the world,—provided it is improved by the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars.

The Federal Government paid \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, and they have cost a few dollars more since the first bargain was struck. The Government took up a four-million-dollar indebtedness of Hawaii when the islands were annexed and every dollar of this has been more than made up to the Federal Treasury in the Federal revenues collected in the Territory since annexation.

Make no mistake. Hawaii, with all its political embroglios and follies and jealousies and excitement, has been a paying investment for the American people. It has not cost the American people the loss of a single life nor the shedding of a single drop of blood. It is the key to the Pacific, and the expenditure in this Territory of the Federal revenues collected from the people of the Territory will make this in fact the stronghold of the Pacific. In other words, considering Hawaii on the basis of a new possession, all the Federal Government has to do to develop Pearl Harbor, build the Naval docks, improve Honolulu and Hilo harbors, and provide for necessary defenses of all kinds, is to expend in Hawaii for a few years the revenues which Hawaii's industry and Hawaii's progress enable the Government to collect.

To show the facts of the balance sheet, L. E. Pinkham some time ago drew up a statement of the financial relations of the Federal Treasury with the Territory of Hawaii. You may all have seen it before, but it won't do any harm to look over the figures again after you have seen Hawaii. The statement for the period from annexation, June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1904, runs as follows:

Income of Federal Treasury \$5,253,021 04 From Customs 4,985,278 88 From Internal Revenue 261,207 26 From Sundry sources 6,334 80

Expenditures by Federal Treasury \$993,474 20 Collecting Customs 395,595 35 Collecting Internal Revenue 62,838 38 U. S. Marshal's Office 16,637 30 Quarantine Service 134,559 29 Quarantine Improvements 40,000 00 Immigration Service 34,133 00 Light House Board 7,900 00 Executive and Courts 224,666 32 Sundry Expenditures 78,044 56

NET PROFIT TO FEDERAL TREASURY \$4,259,546 84

Congress has been good to Hawaii since that time and given us some appropriations for much-needed work. These we appreciate, but a perusal of the following approximate statement to June 30, 1905, shows that much more could still be appropriated for national—not purely local—work in Hawaii and the balance still be on the side of the Federal Government:

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT TO JUNE 30th, 1905. Net Profit to the Federal Treasury to June 30th, 1905 \$4,259,546 84 Approximate additional net profit fiscal year 1904-1905 1,064,886 91 \$5,324,433 55

Special Federal Local Expenditures Fiscal Year 1904-1905: Light house, maintenance and improvements \$22,196 63 Honolulu harbor, improvements 1,404 75 \$23,601 44

Special Appropriations Unexpended: Honolulu Harbor \$400,000 00 Leprosy, hospitals and study of 150,000 00 \$550,000 00

Net Federal profits, above all local Federal expenditures, from annexation to June 30th, 1905 \$4,760,832 11

National Defense: Hawaiian fortifications and sites \$200,000 00

Expended for sites 129,962 13

The Hawaiian Islands have been enormously profitable to the Federal Government, and the fact should be recognized and her needs accordingly provided for.

EVERY citizen of the United States should bear in mind that Hawaii does not desire to escape any of the burdens of taxation that fall to its lot in supplying its share for the support of the country. But we are in the fore-front of this great development of the Pacific and those countries bordering on it. We are in daily and hourly touch with the forces that are playing for place. We can see what is coming, not because we are especially brilliant but because it is put before our faces every day in practical every-day life.

Hawaii wants the United States to be prepared for all emergencies in the Pacific. Hawaii is willing to pay its share and more if necessary, to say the least, at delay when we supply the funds and ask only that the Federal Government shall appropriate. The proposition is simple. It requires only to be gone at right. Appropriation for Hawaii can't injure the prestige of the Philippines. It can accomplish nothing but to establish more permanently the power of the American in the Pacific. There is every reason to believe that a policy of preparation based on the revenues collected here will save the American nation from stronger and more costly measures to convince certain ambitious nations that, although we are not prepared, we are nevertheless here to stay, and mean to be a controlling factor.

UNDER the head of internal development, labor is one of the first matters that will be brought to your attention. This is because labor is vital to our present stability and future ability to make the most of a fertile soil and friendly and healthful climate.

No man can view the plantations along the railroad on this island without being impressed with the wealth of industry they represent. You don't want that wealth to be dissipated or the fruit of industry wrecked any more than we do. Reduce the labor supply or the supply of the most efficient labor and we tend toward the result none wants to see brought about. An hour's ride through the cane fields and a half-hour trip through a sugar mill will lead any man to understand why Hawaii is forever discussing the labor question. It is well for you to bear in mind that Oahu is one of the smallest islands of the group, and there is mile after mile of these cane fields on the larger islands, all of which demand labor.

When you have gone over the whole labor situation you will find it all summed down to something like this: The Chinese is the best laborer for the cane field. For more than one reason the Chinese are preferable to the Japanese. Hawaii is farther away from the centers of European labor emigration than any other industrial community on earth. The plantation interests are ready to spend anywhere from a hundred dollars to a million dollars to obtain 100,000 European laborers, if they are able to see a reasonable guarantee that they shall not pay the million only to have the immigrants drop by the wayside in crossing the continent and the 100,000 become a hundred landed in Hawaii. It is a condition; not a theory.

In contemplating other industries for which Hawaii offers opportunity don't forget the coffee industry. Hawaii grows the best coffee to be had, but cannot grow it profitably on account of the competition of the peon labor of the great coffee estates of Central and South America.

Give us a small tariff on coffee and you will develop in Hawaii, in the Philippines, and in Porto Rico an industry that will be the greatest American home-builder for the tropics ever known. It is proved in Hawaii that coffee is the white man's industry. The white man can and will do the work. It is congenial. A tariff on coffee will bring American farmers to Hawaii as thick as bees around a molasses barrel. It will give Hawaii and the other insular possessions the kind of a population that is needed to protect and maintain Americanism and wipe out a colonialism with subject races.

A tariff is abhorrent to our Democratic brethren, but would they prefer American homes in the tropics with a tariff, or barren fields and Orientals for our insular possessions without a tariff? Why should they fume over a tariff falsely alleged to increase the cost of the workingman's breakfast table and be indifferent to the real source of the increased breakfast table expense—the margins of profits made through the manipulations of the broker and middleman.

HAWAII is a wonder in its way. It has more concentrated problems than any other part of our country. It is bound to have in consequence of its being the boundary where the civilizations of the Orient and Occident meet. To a person who seeks to do things, to men who never run away, who like the wrestle of progress and know no such word as fail, Hawaii's problems are an unending source of inspiration and opportunity, with just enough of the opera bouffe in it to prevent the struggle becoming stale and a too steady grind. Our population of 154,001 by the census of 1900 is made up of 37,635 Native Hawaiians, 15,675 Portuguese, 5,893 English, Germans and other Europeans; 7,283 Americans, 638 Negroes and Malays, 25,762 Chinese, and 61,115 Japanese.

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As the Native Hawaiians scheduled in the census are by the terms of the Organic Act American citizens with the right of franchise, it will be noted that about 50,000 of the total population is running the Territory and telling the other 100,000 what to do. This mixture of races and nationalities cannot help but present a multiplicity of problems, some of which are intensely local, and many broadly National. In the last six years Hawaii has learned many lessons in taking care of itself. It doesn't run to Washington for relief every time it has a political pain in its little inside. Hawaii is broadening. It is beginning to understand better its position in the scheme of government and accept its responsibilities as a leading factor in the National future.

But Hawaii doesn't want to be forgotten by the providers in Washington. It doesn't intend to be forgotten. There are National duties to be performed here in Hawaii that the integrity of the Nation may be safeguarded, its industry given an outlet, its commerce accommodated, and its natural expansion made along the lines of greatest benefit for Americans; at the same time keeping the peace with international neighbors and aiding them to advance but not domineer. Hawaii refuses to allow Congress to forget any of these duties in the Pacific and in Hawaii, and Hawaii anticipates the very material aid of the Congressional visitors that the American program in the Pacific may speedily take a definitely aggressive form. You can't find a more alternately happy and discontented and at the same time loyal people within the United States than makes its home in these beautiful islands. You can't find a more determined people when they once get their minds set on a line of action. Depend upon it, you will have Hawaii hammering at the doors of Congress until we get the appropriations for the National defense which our position justifies and which the Federal taxes of our citizens can pay for. We want you to aid us, not perfunctorily, but really help to build the proper military and naval defenses, open our harbors and aid our industries in a way that will make a fair proportion of our population a body of American citizens attached to the soil and owing comfortable homes. If that is not straight Americanism worthy of your enthusiastic support, we are willing to allow you the time between here and Manila and back again to determine one that is better.

Governor Resigned Not Agreeing With President's Policy ROOSEVELT AND CARTER DIFFER ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

George Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, says the San Francisco Call of July 5, was a passenger on the liner Alameda, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu. Governor Carter is on his way to Washington for a consultation with President Roosevelt. Carter recently tendered to the President his resignation as Governor of Hawaii. With his formal resignation he forwarded a request for permission to visit Washington and lay before the chief executive certain matters connected with the government of Hawaii.

Carter's resignation followed closely the announcement of the result of the territorial elections. The Sheriff, whom Carter had removed from office and whose re-election the Governor strongly opposed, was re-elected by a large majority and it was suggested that this popular disregard of executive desire was the prime reason for the Governor's resigning.

Carter denies this. "The result of the election did not please me, I will admit," said Carter yesterday, "but that was only one little incident and taken by itself would never have suggested any thought of retirement. The full reason for my sending in my resignation is a long story and one I do not feel at liberty to tell at this time. I will say this much, however, a Territorial Governor I represent in Hawaii the President of the United States. The President is a man of decided views. I have views of my own in regard to Hawaiian matters and I felt that in some things my views differed from those of President Roosevelt.

"I am going to Washington to have a long talk with the President and my real reason for placing my resignation in his hands was to avoid any embarrassment in the event of his deciding to place somebody else at the helm in Hawaii."

Carter has been Governor of Hawaii for more than two years and his administration has been of the vigorous order. (Continued on Page 8.)

OUTING SUITS With the hot summer days here again one feels the need of a suit which, while being of the negligee order, shall yet be well tailored and properly made and suitable for business wear. We are making a specialty of just such suits and they are winners for comfort. These suits are the kind that you run down to the country in from Saturday to Monday and wear to the office on your return without the Old Man looking askance at you. Geo. A. Martin MERCHANT ST. next POSTOFFICE. GENTLEMEN,—We have just received a Grand Lot of Exclusive Suits. One suit length only of a design. Each pattern confined to us. These are without doubt the most stylish goods ever shown here. Our new cutter is turning out perfect clothes. He has not failed to please in a single instance. For high-class tailoring we are the people.—L. B. KERR & CO., Ltd., Alakea St.

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